

**TERMS: \$2.00 Per Annum**  
IN ADVANCE.

{NO. 33.



Revenge is longer lived than gratitude. Endorse Mr. Smith's note to keep him from bursting, and he will forget all about it in a month. Pull Mr. Smith's nose, and he will cherish a secret desire to burn your house down for the remainder of his life. Revenge is a passion. Gratitude appears to be only a sentiment. We can all have it, but it is only one thing in a hundred who possess sense enough to be thankful.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TIMES.  
BANKS OF THE NATION.  
August 7, 1856.

Messrs. Editors.—Having just returned from a long journey and visit to some old friends and college acquaintances, I will improve this—my first opportunity of sending you a few hasty lines, thus showing that I have not forgotten the friendly countenances, which I was accustomed to meet, a few months ago, nor my promise to write occasionally for the Times.

Since I left your pleasant village, it has afforded me much pleasure to receive, every week, a copy of your very excellent paper, containing, as it always does, something new, useful and entertaining. It comes to us like a faithful messenger to inform us of the changes that are taking place, and the improvements that are being made in the prosperous town where we spent so many years of our southern life. It comes also to tell us that, from time to time, some whom we knew and admired have been early called away from earth—their beautiful forms and pleasant features we shall see no more; nor shall we hear again their pleasant words of welcome, until they shall welcome us in their heavenly home.

Your last No. contains the melancholy news that one of the most interesting and talented young ladies in Greensboro' has died while away from home. Beloved and admired, as she was in the family circle, the joy and pride of her parents' hearts, amiable, accomplished and dignified in society, we know her loss will be deeply felt, and we would earnestly and affectionately sympathize with her afflicted parents, and with the community who have lost in her one of their brightest ornaments. Thus, the angel Reapers' one by one is taking away the fairest flowers from earth; but he does not destroy them. He only transplants them to a more congenial clime, where they will bloom with immortal verdure in the Paradise of God. Then we will not wish our friends back again in this world of sin and sorrow; but we will rather wish and strive to be ready to follow them to the blessed Spirit Land.

During the past season we have been recruiting our health among the hills and valleys of New England, and visiting the home of our early childhood—the house where we were born, the old oak under whose shade we enjoyed so many youthful sports, the brook where we caught so many speckled trout, the school-house where we learned our early lessons, and the old church whose tall spire has pointed heavenward for more than a hundred years. These all still remain; but our old companions—where are they? Scarcely one remains. Some have long been sleeping beneath the village churchyard; some have gone as missionaries to foreign lands; some are farmers; some merchants; some lawyers; some editors; some physicians; some ministers, and some teachers. Their aged and venerable parents have died, and strangers now occupy their places. As we looked around, we exclaimed, "How great changes are produced during a few short years of absence from our native village!" The aged have departed; the young have themselves become old; the little acorn, planted in boyhood, has now become a wide-spreading oak; the old forests have been cut down, and where they once stood, we now behold the green fields and luxuriant crops. A youthful preacher now stands in the pulpit where we used to see the snowy locks and feeble form of our venerable and sainted pastor. A new physician rides about the town; and a new teacher instructs the young. Every tree and house, every hill and plain show evidences of change and remind us that nothing earthly is permanent.

Respectfully yours,

HOMO.

FOR THE TIMES.  
GOVT HOUSE, Aug. 9, 1856.

The Fillmore, Donelson and Gilmer Clubs assembled at the usual hour, and after transacting the regular business, was addressed at some length by D. F. Caldwell, Julius L. Gorrell, Wm. L. Scott, E. G. and Dr. D. P. Gregg.

It being generally understood that there would be no club meeting on that evening, there was not as large a number of the citizens present as usual, but nevertheless, a very respectable number, who showed themselves still ready to battle for the Union, the Constitution and their native land.

The names of Fillmore and Donelson were raised three feet higher on the mast-head of the American ship, the American Banner, spangled not with Catholic Crosses, but with the stars of Freedom, and striped with the best blood of Native Americans; was unfurled in the breeze. The time-honored maxim "Perseverantia vincit omnia" was adopted as the motto and

"On to the contest—on ye brave  
On to victory or the grave."

as the watchword now and henceforth. The Club will convene again on Tuesday night of next week, the same being the 19th August.

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend, and we promise them a treat, rich and rare—a feast of reason and flow of soul. Some of our choicest speakers are expected to address us on that occasion, and other business of much importance will be then transacted.

Come out, come all and join our throng;  
America, to Americans, shall belong.

Dr. D. P. GREGG, Vice Pres.  
LUCIEN N. BRUCE, Secs.  
JULIUS L. GORRELL, Secs.

FOR THE TIMES.

Here we are in Goldsboro', the present end of the North Carolina Railroad, but it will not be the end much longer, for it is growing towards Beaufort with a rapidity that pays little respect to miles. We took breakfast—no difference where—but we passed Greensboro' at 11 o'clock, and having rested a very comfortable length of time, eat supper in this goodly borough at an early hour in the evening. One Railroad is decidedly a great thing; all things considered, the greatest exploit of the kind in the Southern States—it is a long road, a strong road and a good road, and it is the fair, honest result of our farmers and mechanics. The people of North Carolina have built one of the best roads in the world—thank God for such a people—hurrah for the old North State. But we have a word to say to the managers of the road in general.

There seems to be a tendency to make our road political. We blame no person or party, but the interest of the road and the people demands that this should not be so. Let any man or party, that attempts such a thing, be politically accused, let them be called mean men, and let all the people say, amen. We cannot accommodate any man, nor set of men; we cannot run to suit special directors, agents, masters, servants, &c., &c., to have free tickets. There is a wide door open, that should at once be closed. Let every body pay, it will be just as good in every sense, and in some senses a good deal better. We think it is probable that some of these few gentlemen are rather too dignified, and instead of doing like other passengers, "lord it" just a little; and such conduct will not be over agreeable, unless they wear a badge or some such device, so that their honorable standing may be known and revered.

We were entitled to four seats, and having duly selected them and left such marks as are usual, we went to the door for the ladies, and on returning, had the pleasure of finding the ladies' traps nicely trodden to atoms, and some body, no difference who, in our seats. We saw, said manuever repeated several times during the day. If "scramble and rush" are the game on this road, we should like to be informed thereof, that we may know what part to act. There, now, is all the aplen we have; there are all the faults we could find, and we looked for them closely. The conductors are first rate, clever, accommodating and attentive. We like them decidedly, and should be pleased to see them—every one conducted to—Hymen's altar.

Come down, all you hill-country people, come down, ride on your road and see your brethren of the East. Goldsboro' is a handsome town, and seems to be in a prodigious hurry; it has a respectable male school, and a Female College of the very highest pretensions. We went to see their new buildings, and they are superb; a splendid brick edifice fifty feet by eighty, four stories high—all finely finished. They have room for about two hundred young la-

dies, and the whole enterprise is an honor to North Carolina. Last night we went to church, somebody preached, the service was agreeable, the order decorous, the gentlemen polite and the ladies handsome. Upon the streets you are struck with the intelligent, sociable character of the citizens. They do not belong to that class, that is exceedingly affable as long as a trade is expected, but who would not ask you to their houses once in forty years; but these people say, come and see us, "you will either find the door open, or the latch string hanging out."

We are very comfortably situated at the "Dixon House," and as the smoky, sleepy passengers dash by on the Wilmington road, we say, poor foolish people, if you had been wise in this the day of your opportunity, you would have come by the Railroad.

WESTERN.

## News of the Day.

### The Wilmington Bar.

SENATE, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6th.  
The next bill of importance was one appropriating \$140,000 (\$200,000, we believe), for the improvement of Cape Fear river. Much debate occurred on the merits of this appropriation between Messrs. Toombs, Fessenden, Reid, Biggs, Iverson, Stuart. Mr. Reid urged that this bill had the recommendation of the Coast Survey office, and had been approved by the President of the United States. It was known that he himself, said the Senator, did not favor appropriations of this class, for reasons which were satisfactory to a majority of that body; but he placed his advocacy of this bill on a different footing. The obstructions in the channel of this river and the creation of new inlets by which its navigability was impaired were the consequence of the acts of the Federal Government, which, when erecting Fort Caswell, near the mouth of the river, had constructed jetties, which caused a great accretion of sand. This it was the duty of the Government to remove, and at the least place the river in its former condition. He might urge the appropriation as necessary for the common defence; for now the channel was so changed that an enemy's ships might ascend as far as Wilmington without approaching within nine miles of the fort. So that if this bill did not pass it would be found requisite to build another fort at a far larger expenditure of money. Messrs. Biggs and Iverson sustained the bill on similar arguments. It was not a vague, general appropriation, said Mr. Iverson, but for a specific object, which was clearly constitutional; for it was right for Government to remedy the evils arising from its acts, and this was distinctly the reason assigned by President Pierce for his approval of the former appropriation for this object. Mr. Biggs also relied much upon the necessity of this appropriation as a measure of defence, and therefore he could support it, as he had done others; and he was always glad when in such cases commerce was incidentally benefited, just as manufacturers might be incidentally benefited by a tariff to raise a revenue for the wants of the country. Mr. Stuart read from the report of Professor Bache, chief of the coast survey, to show that the new inlet and the aggregation of sand had not their origin in the construction of Fort Caswell, but had been in operation at irregular rates since the earliest periods. He agreed with Mr. Fessenden that the reasons given in support of the bill were only specious, to afford a pretext to some gentlemen to come to its aid, after they had uniformly opposed other bills of equal merit. Indeed, he saw nothing to give a preference to this appropriation over any other for any part of the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Iverson replied to the positions assumed by the Senator from Michigan, and the bill passed by a vote of twenty-four to nine.

It has not yet been brought forward in the House of Representatives.

MAN KILLED BY HIS OWN COFFIN.—The New York Times announces the accidental death of a man of some wealth in that city under the following singular circumstances:

It appears that nearly a year ago, the deceased, who was 53 years of age, became strongly impressed with an idea that when he should die, the parsimonious disposition of his relatives would lead them to put him in a cheap coffin, while he had a strong desire to be buried in one of polished rosewood, lined with white satin and trimmed with silver. Soon after this strange idea got possession of his mind, he discovered an elegant coffin in one of the principal warehouses, which suited him. He purchased it for \$75; had it sent to his residence at nightfall, and stowed it away in a small closet adjoining his bedroom, where it remained until the time of the accident. How it occurred is not known to a certainty, for the first intimation the family had of the lamentable occurrence was from a servant, who, on going to call him to breakfast, found the door wide open and the deceased lying on the floor, dead, with his coffin at his side.

She screamed, which soon brought the family, and on raising the body the skull was found crushed in upon the brain. He was found about eight o'clock Sunday morning, when, to all appearance, he had been dead several hours. On examining the closet, a bottle containing a quantity of sherry wine was found, and as Saturday night was excessively warm, he is supposed to have gone to the closet in order to procure the wine to use with some ice-water he had on a small table by his bed side. It is thought that he must have sought for it in the dark, and by some mistake upset the coffin, which stood nearly upright. Becoming sensible that it was falling, he probably made an effort to get away, when he fell, and the outer end struck his head with sufficient force to fracture his skull and cause almost immediate death.

### Loss of Life by Wars.

We have seen it sometimes remarked, in reference to the loss of life in the Crimea, that certain battles were among the bloodiest ever fought, the sacrifice of life the greatest, &c. But such writers either forget, or certainly know very little about the terrible battles fought in former times, and even of a comparatively recent date and within the memory of persons living. Let us notice some of these:

At the battle of Arolo, the Austrians, in killed and wounded, lost 18,000 men; the French 15,000.

At Hohenlinden, the Austrian loss 14,000 the French 9,600.

At Austerlitz, the allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed and wounded, or prisoners; the French lost only (!) 12,000.

At Jena and Austerstadt, the Prussians lost 30,000 men killed and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all, and French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French 30,000.

At Friedland the Russian loss was 17,000 in killed and wounded—the French lost 8,000.

At Wagram the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

At Zolomonski the French loss was 17,000 men—that of the Russians 10,000.

At Borodino, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle.

At Lutzen the French loss was 18,000 men—the allies 15,000.

At Bautzen the French lost 35,000 men—the allies 15,000.

At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the allies lost in killed wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men, and French between 10,000 and 12,000.

At Liepsic, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals and about 50,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, the allies 1,700 officers, and about 40,000 men, upwards of 100,000 men in all.

At Ligny the Prussians lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, the French 6,800.

The battle of Trebbin lasted three days, and the French and allies lost each about 12,000 men, or 24,000 in all.

Here we have battles, among which are some, compared to which, those in the Crimea were small engagements, great as they appear to us. Besides these were several others of minor importance to the foregoing, as to loss of men, but in the large aggregate. There were those of the Bridge of Lodi, a most desperately contested fight; the famous battle of the Nile, a sea fight in which Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded; and the French 3,225 men in killed and wounded, 3,005 prisoners, and 13 out of 17 ships engaged in the action; that of the Bay of Abouker, where the French had 8,000 men engaged, and the Turks 9,000; and every man of the Turks was lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Novi—Engers—Marengo—a most desperate and bloody engagement. Maida, where the French, out of 75,000 men engaged, lost about 4,800 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Talavera, another famous and bloody engagement; Albuera, where the British out of 7,500 men engaged, lost 5,300; Talaamanca—Vitoria—Toulouse—Paris and Quatre Bras. In all these battles the loss, in killed and wounded, on all sides, was at least a million of men! besides thousands in skirmishes, minor engagements, &c., and that within a period of less than thirty years! Enormous as is this loss and injury of life—of those who fall in the battle and are maimed by wounds—it is but small compared to the loss of life caused otherwise by war. "The numbers killed and wounded in battle," says a writer, "are no full index to the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise one fourth of its actual victims." It is small compared to the immense numbers carried off by disease, exposure, and other casualties incident to war.

Such are the curses of war! It is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and more to be dreaded than plague, pestilence and famine. If it has any advan-

tages, they are of such a character as the last steamer, is considered the most suspicious that has reached us for months. Nothing, it is thought, will produce any rupture between our Government and that of Great Britain, so long as the great commercial elements of both nations evince so strong a desire for peace. The peace meetings in Manchester, Liverpool, and the great cities and towns in England, show clearly that the people desire peace, and so much has been said in a fraternal and friendly manner, that we look for a more closely cemented friendship on the part of the two great rival commercial powers, and those who would endanger the permanent wellbeing of kindred races, are madly seeking their own degradation and ruin. We look for a prosperous and peaceful future, and trust that nothing will occur to blight the realization. Monetary matters during this week are without any change; capital is plenty, and rates are in favor of the borrowers, notwithstanding the demand is quite active just at the present time. Money is plenty both in Philadelphia and Boston.—Leonori's Reporter.

### Commercial.

The commercial news from Europe, by the last steamer, is considered the most suspicious that has reached us for months. Nothing, it is thought, will produce any rupture between our Government and that of Great Britain, so long as the great commercial elements of both nations evince so strong a desire for peace. The peace meetings in Manchester, Liverpool, and the great cities and towns in England, show clearly that the people desire peace, and so much has been said in a fraternal and friendly manner, that we look for a more closely cemented friendship on the part of the two great rival commercial powers, and those who would endanger the permanent wellbeing of kindred races, are madly seeking their own degradation and ruin. We look for a prosperous and peaceful future, and trust that nothing will occur to blight the realization. Monetary matters during this week are without any change; capital is plenty, and rates are in favor of the borrowers, notwithstanding the demand is quite active just at the present time. Money is plenty both in Philadelphia and Boston.—Leonori's Reporter.

EIGHTY YEARS A PRISONER.—A hardy old man recently passed through Lyons, France, on his way to Savoy, his native country. No less than eighty years ago, when he was forty one, he was sentenced to the French galleys for life for some crime. At the commencement of our revolution, being then a middle-aged man, he was shut out from the world. The other day he was released at the age of one hundred and twenty-one. No cause is assigned, but the probability is the Government thought he had worked out more than a natural life in the galleys, and that he was past doing any harm. It is said that he has a little property in Savoy, the interest on which has been accumulating exactly one hundred years, or since he arrived at the age of twenty-one. The old man enjoys perfect health, although he stoops so much that his face almost touches his knees.

The above paragraph we copy from an Italian newspaper. We, of course, do not know upon what ground the Savoyard was released, but we may add that a condemnation to perpetuity in the galleys in France is considered to have expired after one hundred years confinement. Only one case of an individual having outlived his term of punishment was ever known, and that was a native of a little village in Dauphiny, who at the age of twenty-one was condemned to the galleys at Toulon for the term of his natural life. The convict survived his penal labor, and, according to the rule observed, was discharged. From Toulon the patriarchal sinner, numbering in years one hundred and twenty-two, found his way to his native village; but alas! no one there knew him. Nor did he seek to recall it to the memory of any one, for the next day the melancholy man took the road to Toulon, in time reached it, and on imploring to be received at his old lodgings, was there allowed shelter, and died the next year.—Glasgow Chron.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—As far as the telegraph can be relied on, the Democratic Republicans have carried North Carolina—the Black Republicans, Iowa—and the Americans, Arkansas and Missouri. In Kentucky, the elections were non-political, and according to the testimony of both parties, give no test of party strength.—Richmond Whig 12 inst.

MISSOURI.—So far as heard from, the Americans have elected 21 representatives and 3 Senators; the Whigs and Democrats 17 representatives and 2 Senators; and the Bentonites 20 representatives 3 Senators.

Blair, Anderson, Caruthers, Green, Craig, Dodson and Aiken are elected to Congress.

The contest for Governor is close and is between Ewing, American, and Polk Democrat. The former leads the latter 1400 votes.—Wit Herald.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.—We regret to see from the Charleston papers, that the City of Charleston has again been visited by the Yellow Fever. As yet, it has not made much progress. J. L. Dawson, M. D., City Register, under date of 10 o'clock, last Sunday night, reports that one death had occurred at the Marine Hospital, and that there were then two more cases of the Yellow Fever at the Marine, one at the Roper Hospital and three in the City.—Wit Journal.

DARING FEAT.—A most daring and perilous feat was performed at Niagara Falls yesterday. A man named P. Jackson actually swam across Niagara river, between the Falls and the Suspension Bridge. This, we believe, is the first time the feat was ever attempted. It was successfully

performed in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Jackson is employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, and has established his reputation as an adventurer. He is the man who walked the ladder bridge from the ice, last winter, to Bird Island, above the Falls. This was deemed a daring feat; but to our notion, this last exceeds it in danger and boldness.—Rockester Union.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A farmer in Lincoln county, Tenn., a few days ago, while plowing his horse and plow sunk and disappeared in the earth, leaving a hole to which no bottom has yet been found, and in which the farmer himself came near falling. His neighbors were called to the place, who, by means of ropes, let him down in search of the horse and plow, to the depth of thirty or forty feet but the further he went the larger the hole appeared, and he called to his friends to pull him up, which they did.

A BANKRUPT STATE.—It is stated that the last California steamer did not, as some expected she would, bring the money to pay the interest due on the California State debt. The interest is over due one month, and fears are entertained that the State creditors will have to wait many months longer for their money.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—There was almost a tornado here yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. The wind uprooted trees, demolished awnings, and blew down buildings on Third street, killing one person and wounding five or six others.

California—Message of the President.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The President to-day communicated to the Senate a reply to the resolution of that body calling for information relative to the state of affairs in San Francisco, California, together with the correspondence on the subject. A letter from the Governor of California asks the President for three thousand stand of muskets or rifles, fifty rounds of ammunition, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre, with their ammunition and appliances, promising that they shall be paid for or returned. He likewise asks the use of the military and naval forces to suppress the insurrection. The President conceiving that there were insuperable obstacles to the action now demanded, referred the subject to the Attorney General, whose decision he approves.

Mr. Cushing argues that there is no evidence in the Governor's statement or other authentic information that in what has occurred at San Francisco, there was committed or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction to the constitution, laws or official authority of the United States. The President is only to be moved to action by the Legislature of the State in which the insurrection exists, or by the Executive of such State, when such Legislature cannot be convened, and when imminent and extreme public disaster can be averted only by such interference of the Federal Government. He says that the whole constitutional power of California has not been exerted, and it does not appear that the Governor took any steps to convene the Legislature, although that remedy might have been adopted and had its effectual application to the evils, long before any such remedy could be demanded from the President.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Most Singular Affair in Bordentown—Shocking Delusion—Unnatural Ceremonies.

We have just learned from a most reliable source, the following particulars of a most singular phase of "spiritualism," and of the performance of the marriage ceremony under horridly unnatural circumstances.

An individual residing in Bordentown, who has been for some time a believer in spiritualism and its accompanying delusions had a son who returned from Albany in a dying condition with consumption, last week, and on Friday or Saturday he died. The deceased had previously been engaged to a young lady aged about 17, now residing in the house of her intended father-in-law, and she, too, is a firm believer in the spiritual notions as well as her lover and his father.

On Sunday morning last, with the consent of the young man's father, this young lady was married to the corpse by the "spiritual ceremony," which was performed through a boy who acted as medium! The young lady was attired in all the usual bridal paraphernalia at the ceremony, and after it was over, the funeral of deceased took place. It was attended, we learn, by upwards of two thousand persons from Bordentown and vicinity, who had been attracted to the spot by a morbid curiosity.

The young lady acted at the grave like one really possessed with an evil spirit; she raved and flung herself into the grave, and was with great difficulty borne from the spot to the residence of the madman whom she regards as her father-in-law. Since the funeral she lives at his house, and at meals a plate, cup, and a portion of the condiments of the table are set apart

for the dead man, whose empty chair these victims of demonism supposed to be tenanted by his spiritual body.

The unfortunate young lady is the daughter of respectable parents who formerly resided in Burlington, but who have removed to California, whither she intends following them.

We talk of the "light of the nineteenth century," but, we ask in all solemnity, could the annals of middle African Fetish worship—could the darkest pollutions of Oriental Devil worship—could the gloomiest delusions of the middle ages, or the blackest Paganism of any age or country show a more horrible picture of human madness and hallucination? We think not!

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1856.  
England Urging the Sale of Cuba to the United States—Designs of Louis Napoleon upon Spain and Cuba—England and the United States bound to Resist.

Movements of the highest importance in reference to the interests of the United States are now on foot in Europe, growing, in part, out of the assumed designs of Napoleon III, upon Spain.

I may state, upon information not questionable, that the British Government have again urged upon the government of Spain the expediency of the sale and cession of Cuba to the United States. I say again, too, pending the Ostend conference, the British government favored this measure. But now, in view of the ambitious project of Napoleon III, for the assertion of pretensions to the crown of Spain, that government has become exceedingly anxious to strengthen Spain, by cutting off her expensive and useless appendage of Cuba, and by the same means to enable Spain to improve her provinces, and be the better enabled to secure her independence against domestic instruction and foreign invasion.

If Napoleon succeed in his intrigues, he will extend his empire over both Spain and Cuba, and this attempt is necessarily to be resisted by England, at the hazard of a war with France—a war in which she will gladly have the United States as an ally. The transfer of Cuba to any foreign power, the United States have been pledged to resist ever since the administration of Mr. Monroe.

The British government have represented the late government of Espartero, and the present administration of O'Donnell, that Spain cannot long retain possession of Cuba against the United States, and that she had better cede the island at once to the United States for a proper consideration—a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions of dollars—and thus improve her physical and political condition.

Napoleon III. has, on the other hand, concentrated a large frontier, and is actively engaged in intrigues with the queen mother, Christina, whose malign influence is deeply felt in the affairs of Spain.

A rupture between England and France is to be apprehended on this subject at an early day; meanwhile England seeks to conciliate the United States by removing every possible cause of disagreement, and the two countries may be soon compelled to make common cause against the designs of France in regard to Spain and Cuba.

GOV. BIGLER, OF CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco contains the following astounding disclosures in relation to this person:

In two weeks from this time the Vigilance Committee will publish all the testimony they will have taken up to that time, and the developments will startle you when you read it. Four clerks have been constantly employed at the Committee Rooms taking down testimony. It will be shown to this poor deluded people of California, that while J. Bigler occupied the gubernatorial chair, Major P. B. Redding was the Governor elect by a large majority, and that the returns were broken open at the seat of government and altered to elect him, Bigler. I tell you this in advance of the seal of secrecy being removed by the oath, for the reason that before it reaches your hands these developments will have appeared in all the papers in California.

This man Bigler was recently offered by General Pierce the place of Minister to Sweden!

CONGRESS—FRIDAY.—The U. S. Senate passed a House bill granting land in Mississippi for railroad purposes. The report of the committee on Indian affairs, that no further legislation is necessary to enable R. B. Thompson to receive \$42,000 for services rendered the Menomous Indians, was adopted.

The House, by a majority of 23 adopted a resolution to allow Reeder per diem and mileage up to the time his claim to a seat as delegate from Kansas was decided.

RECRUITS FOR NICARAGUA.—New York, August 11.—The steamer Catawba sailed Saturday for San Juan, with large reinforcements of troops and a supply of ammunition for Nicaragua.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.—New York, August 11.—Advice from Havana represent that the fever is quite prevalent. Many American ship-masters have fallen victims.



GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1856.

## Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Times.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

Below we give the full returns in all the Counties heard from for Senators and members of the House.

**DUPLIN.**—For Senate, Houston, 538; Mathis, 100. For Commons, Southern, 74; Ward 63; Whitfield 630; Carr, k. n., 46; Oliver k. n., 39. All dem. elected.

**SAMPSON.**—For Senate, Thomas H. Holmes, dem. nominee, 437 votes; Thomas I. Faison opposition democrat, 281. Commons Oliver P. White and George H. Daughtry, dem. nominees got 980, and 712 votes respectively. James M. Mosley, op. dem. got 706 votes.

**BLADEN.**—For Senate, Taylor, dem. 551; Jones, am. 299. For Commons, White, Dem. 551; Purdie am. 540.

**CHATHAM.**—For Senate, Reives, dem. 629; Haughton, am. 514. For Commons, Cotton 1208; Hackney, 1182; Bynum, 1152; all dem. and beat Messrs; Wendell Carter, and Womble ams. by an average majority of about 100.

**ORANGE.**—For Senate, Cameron, dem. 467; Turner am. 428. Commons, Strayhorn, 1112; Lyon, 1106; dems. and elected over Patterson, 1062; Strudwick 1067 ams.

**RANDOLPH.**—For Senate, Holt am. 763; Patterson dem. 200. Commons, Foster 1082; Elliott 1149; Craven 715; Winslow 484. All ams. Entitled to two members.

**NEW HANOVER.**—Senate Fennell, dem. 596. No opposition. Commons Tate dem. 1387; Holmes dem. 1358. No opposition.

**CUMBERLAND.**—Senate McDiarmid dem. 776; McNeill am. 251. Commons, Shepherd 1535; Stewart 1487; Bethea 1478 dems. over McKay 968; Shaw 907; Lutterloh 765 ams.

**NASH.**—Senate, Battle dem. 316; Drake dem. 270. Commons, Lewis dem. 604; over Wright dem. 551.

**CLEVELAND.**—Commons, Blanton 954; Ramsour 614; dems. over Wright 487; Dickson 400.

**SURRY.**—Commons, Reeves dem. 819; Hampton am. 618.

**MOORE.**—Senate Gaines dem. 441; Christian am. 423. In Montgomery Gaines 162; Christian 409. Commons maj. 229. Commons Richardson am. 754; over Black dem. 639.

**CASWELL.**—Senate Hill 889; Williamson 157. Both dems. Commons, Long 846; Withers 653; elected over Allen 586; Gooch 178. All democrats.

**BRUNSWICK.**—Senate Jones 288; Taylor 197. Commons Meares am. 456; Langdon dem. 412.

**MECKLENBURG.**—Senate Myers dem. 469; Young am. 327. Commons Matthews dem. 1024; Davidson dem. 974; elected over Wilson am. 585.

**ANSON.**—Senate Myers am. 369; Terry dem. 98. (Union county votes with Anson, and gave Terry 487; Myers 214. Terry's maj. 2.) Commons Dargatz 724; Pickett 720 ams. elected over Crawford dem. 353.

**WARREN.**—Senate Eaton dem. 312. Commons Jenkins 712; Pickett 505; Drake 472 all dems.

**FORSYTH.**—Senate Martin dem. 411; Carroll am. 303. Commons Masten 1080; Waugh 1038 dems. elected over Wilson 948; Matthews 926 ams.

**GUILFORD.**—We notice that most of our exchanges make wrong figures for Guilford. We, therefore, republish the vote in full. For Gov., Gilmer 2059; Bragg 571. Senate Gorel without opposition 909. Commons, Caldwell 1628; Scott 1398; Ogburn 940; all ams. over Albright W. 558; Sherwood 555; Brittain 435; Clapp 359 ams; and Apple 374; Pinnix 320; and Tomlinson 180 dems.

**ALAMANCE.**—Commons, Montgomery dem. 891; Patterson dem. 879; elected over Watson 635; Stockard 584 ams. Senate Maj. Patterson dem. 330; Dr. Holt am. 272. The joint ballot of Alamance and Randolph for Senate gives Holt 1034; Patterson 590.

**EDGEWATER.**—Senate Clark 560; Norfleet 63. Commons Bridgers, 1250; Dancy 1254; all dems.

**WAKE.**—Senate Wilder 795. Commons Rand, 1719; Lewis 1669; Bledsoe 1584; Rogers 1263.

**PASQUOTANK.**—Senate Poolam 115; Jordon dem. 88. Commons Mary am. 450; Horney dem. 353.

**STANLEY.**—Commons Waddell am. 636; over Herrin am. 246.

**CABARRUS.**—Senate Gibson am. 363; Long am. 118. In Stanley Gibson received 256; Long 320. Gibson's maj. 186. Commons White am. 466; over Burns am. 429.

**MONTGOMERY.**—Commons Crump am. 407 over Chambers am. 353; Bright am. 109.

**UNION.**—Commons Rushing dem. 747; over Massey dem. 399.

**GRANVILLE.**—Senate, Taylor, dem. 453; Davis, am. 337. Commons, Hargrave 1224; Bullock 1183; Lyon 1216; all dems. elected over Hicks 991; Edwards 1063; Dolby 1009, all ams.

**WAYNE.**—Senate, Brogden, dem. No opposition. Commons, Souls 1035; Thompson 836; Dorich 830, all dems. No opposition.

**LINCOLN.**—Senate, White has no opposition and is voted for by Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston. Commons, Candler dem. 507; Thompson dem. 378.

**CATAWBA.**—Commons, Rowe, dem. 673, elected over Sherrell dem. 537.

**FRANKLIN.**—Senate, Hawkins dem. 294; Yarbrough am. 173. Commons, Jeffreys dem. 791; Davis am. 237.

**ROBESON.**—Senate Dockery am. 519; Steele dem. 490. Richmond voted with Robeson and gave Dockery 351; Steele 168. Commons, Morrison dem. 720; Leitch am. 748; elected over McEach-in ind. dem. 520; French dem. 616.

**JONES.**—Senate, Ward dem. 109; Brinson am. 87. (Carteret not heard from.) Commons Cox dem. 257; Foy 173.

**ROCKINGHAM.**—Senate, Boyd dem. 536; Wharton am. 134. Commons, Scales 1199; Settle 1191, dems. over Dillard 276; Guerant 258.

**CRAYEN.**—Senate, Miller dem. 414; Washington am. 293. Commons Kelly 751; Jones 714; dems. over Clarke 573; Jenkins 507, ams.

**JOHNSON.**—Senate Sanders dem. 567; Richardson am. 422. Commons Tomlinson 974; Barnes 962 dems. over Sanders 908; Goodwin 863 ams.

**HALIFAX.**—Senate Wiggins am. 269; Whitaker dem. 258. Commons Johnson 724; Hill 720; dems. over Smith 629; Brickell 593 ams.

**ROWAN.**—Senate Ramsay am. 436; Roberts dem. 414. (Davis not reported. But Ramsay is elected.) Commons Houck am. 906; Hall dem. 906; over Trexler am. 888; Walton dem. 875.

**DAVIDSON.**—Senate Thomas am. 612; Hargrave dem. 539. Commons Leach 1157; Mabry 1065 ams. over Hepler dem. 857; Rominger dem. 811.

**STOKES.**—Senate Martin 318; Carroll 201. Stokes and Forsythe vote together for Senate, and give on joint ballot, Martin 729; Carroll 504. Commons Hill dem. 684; over Joyce am. 546.

**GREENE.**—Senate Speight 168; Patrick 109. Lenoir and Greene voted together for Senate, and gave on joint ballot, Speight 352; Patrick 196. Commons Speight dem. 428; Williams am. 305.

**LENOIR.**—Senate Speight dem. 184; Patrick 87. Commons Bright dem. 467; Jackson am. 87.

**CHOWAN.**—Senate Dillard dem. 141; Savage am. 91. Gates not heard from officially, but on joint ballot, Dillard has about 40 majority.

**HEARTFORD.**—Senate Cowper am. 181; Moore dem. 143. Commons Slaught-ter am. 390; Worthington dem. 328.

**PITT.**—Senate Carr 407; Blount am. 388. Commons Blow dem. 779; Moore dem. 755; elected over McCarter am. 741; Marsh am. 717.

**SPANISH INSURRECTION.**—The most important European news is from Spain. A formidable insurrection, in consequence of the forced resignation of the cabinet, and the appointment of a new ministry, has broken out. The insurrection commenced at Madrid on the 15th ult., when the National Guards assisted by the citizens, fought the regular troops for 24 hours with much loss on both sides. One account says the insurgents have proclaimed a Republic. Gen. Nepote, the President of the Cortes, headed the insurrection.

The contest is still going on but it is impossible to tell to what extent, as the telegraphic wires are in the hands of the Royalists. It is reported that France will send an army of observation to the Spanish frontier. England is watching Napoleon's movements, intending that he shall not interfere. The end of the whole matter is in the future.

**Randolph County.**—The last Ashboro' Bulletin says that the magistrates of Randolph held an election for County Attorney on the 5th inst., and that our townsman, Julius L. Gorrell, Esq., was elected.

## The Vote of North-Carolina.

We give below the vote of this State in 1854, for Gov. Bragg and Gen. Dockery, and that for Gov. Bragg and Gilmer as far as heard from.

1854. 1856.

COUNTIES.

ALAMANCE, 696 507 877 616

ALEXANDER, 235 441 404 409

ANSON, 255 902 334 772

ASHES, 550 671 794 708

BURKE, 323 751 474 404

BUNCOMBE, 562 775 608 481

BLADEN, 620 426 409 545

BERTIE, 410 490 562 837

BEAUFORT, 572 901 404 468

BRUNSWICK, 435 416 426 665

CABARRUS, 425 624 984 158

CATAWBA, 789 910 708 545

CRAYEN, 658 569 000 000

CUMBERLAND, 1473 904 000 000

CHOWAN, 283 245 291 230

COLUMBUS, 512 304 589 306

CANDLER, 125 401 107 478

CARTERET, 399 403 000 000

CHESTER, 427 684 000 000

CASWELL, 1007 290 1112 211

CHATHAM, 1017 1187 1106 1062

CALDWELL, 219 620 419 398

CURRITUCK, 544 158 000 000

CLEAVELAND, 978 886 1109 138

DAYTON, 679 1292 823 1199

DAVIE, 364 610 000 000

DUPLIN, 1061 225 1113 155

EDGEWATER, 1404 155 1563 189

FRANKLIN, 713 339 744 384

FORSYTH, 897 802 1080 926

FORSYTH, 897 802 1080 926

FRANKLIN, 713 339 744 384

GASTON, 808 138 000 000

GRANVILLE, 1078 995 1225 994

GUILFORD, 1528 1615 571 2050

GREENE, 358 351 432 280

GATES, 422 351 000 000

HALE, 445 350 000 000

HALIFAX, 584 551 736 584

HEARTFORD, 237 306 335 393

HYDE, 303 397 000 000

HENDERSON, 243 687 000 000

T. M. W.—Your paper is mailed here regularly; if it does not reach you as soon one week as another, the delay must be in bad connections on the road, and not in being sent irregularly from this office.

R. G. S.—We are pleased with all your propositions and will comply with your request soon. The different articles you allude to will add very much interest to the Times. We will write you at length in a few days.

Appointment.—We learn that Judge Person has appointed Thos. M. Whittington, Esq., Superior Court Clerk for this county, in place of Levi M. Scott, resigned.

Rain.—Our community has been blessed for several days with refreshing rains.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

## Weekly Literary Review.

Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

The Westminster Review for July has been received, and presents the following interesting table of contents:—1. Christian Mission; the Principle and Practice, 2. The Natural History of German Life, 3. Smith's Latin English Dictionary, 4. Froude's History of England, 5. Hereditary Influence, Animal and Human, 6. Popular Amusements, 7. Ministerial Responsibility, Contemporary Literature.

As the July number commences a new volume, now is a good time to subscribe. The Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster and Blackwood, all commence new volumes with the July nos., and the North British, with the May. These works are re-published in New York by L. Scott & Co., at the following prices:—Blackwood, now or any one of the Reviews, 3.00 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, 5.00. The four Reviews, 8.00. Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00.

If ordered through this office, Blackwood, the four Reviews and the Times will be sent for \$10.

THE CAROLINA CULTIVATOR AND THE ARATOR for July have been received. The farmers of North Carolina are truly her bulwark, and whatever advances their interest, advances the interest of the State and should meet with merited success. In reference to the support of these Agricultural Journals, published at our Capital, we cannot speak knowingly, but we feel assured that their patrons are not too numerous to admit of a few more names on their mail books. And our farming interest is still capable of further improvement, such as may be gained by experience and close observation. Then all who do not take an Agricultural Journal, send 1.00 to Mr. Cooke for the Cultivator, or to Mr. Lemay for the Arator. If either is taken and studied, no one can regret the outlay.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER has again reached our table, and we bid it a fresh welcome. Our Common School column is often enriched by articles from the Teacher; and as far as we are able to learn, they are read with much interest. The "Teacher" contains every month between fifty and sixty pages, and is published at only 1.00 per annum. S. Coolidge, publisher, Boston.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The July number contains, in addition to its usual variety, an article on "The Crimean report and Chelsea Inquiry" and "The Dispute with America," which reviews, in an interesting manner, the contentions of the United States, internally and externally.

**MARRIED.** On the 7th inst., in Montgomery county, N. C., by Rev. David R. Bruton, Principal of Oak Ridge Institute, Mr. LEONARD C. STILES, of Moore county, to Miss JANE ROBINSON.

Message please copy.

In Greensboro' on the 14th inst. by W. S. Rankin Esq. Mr. WM. HANNEY, to Miss CHARLOTTE LINTHICUM, all of this county.

In Greensboro' on the 11th inst. by W. S. Rankin Esq. Mr. ELI M. BREWER, to Miss ELLY ELIZA WHITE, all of this county.

**Monetary and Commercial.** The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of 11th inst., says:—

"Money has been in more demand this week, and the rates have tended upward, and are now full one per cent higher than they were say two weeks since. There are no loans on call made now below seven per cent, and these previously placed are being marked up to that figure. Strictly first class paper goes at seven per cent for very short, to eight per cent for longer time. Good names, and endorsements, will command nine to ten, and single names nine to twelve but there is no pressure in the market, the supply at the enhanced rates continuing fully adequate to meet the demand."

The New York sugar market is at present in an anomalous condition, the threatened scarcity and prevailing high prices having caused an accumulation of sugars there, to the value of nearly 9,000,000 dollars, according to present rates. The following comparison shows the excess of stock on hand on the 1st inst., in contrast with the market at the same time last year:

	1st August, 1855.	1st August, 1856.
Hides.	39,649	22,815
Boxes.	66,000	14,000

**Northern Markets.** BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Flour—Howard street steady at 7.00; City Mills lower—sales of 800 bbls. at 6.75. Wheat dull and fully five cents lower. Corn—white 50¢ at 64¢; yellow 62¢ at 68¢.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Flour has declined. Sales of State at 5.90; Ohio at 6.40; Southern at 7.00. Wheat has also declined. Sales of Southern white at 1.60. Corn declined: mixed 61¢; white 65¢.

REMARKS.—Receipts of flour continue light, and sales are made at quotations. New wheat is coming in, and will be readily. Provisions remain the same. Corn and wheat are wanted and move quickly. Naval Stores are dull. Our city remains very healthy—never so, at this season, has had fine weather, after a long season of very hot and dry weather.

**1 Doz. WHEELER'S History of N. Carolina.** Just received and for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

## Commercial.

GREENSBORO' MARKET, AUG. 14. (Reported by RANKIN & MCLEAN.)

BACON, 12 1/2 13 GREENS, 6 1/2

BEEF, 12 1/2 13 DEER, 6 1/2

BUTTER, 12 1/2 13 HAMS, 6 1/2

COFFEE, 12 1/2 13 LARD, 6 1/2

CORN, 12 1/2 13 MOLASSES, 6 1/2

CANDLES, 12 1/2 13 PEAS, 6 1/2

CHICKENS, 12 1/2 13 PORK, 6 1/2

EGGS, 12 1/2 13 RICE, 6 1/2

FEATHERS, 12 1/2 13 SUGAR, 6 1/2

FLAXSEED, 12 1/2 13 TALLOW, 6 1/2

WHEAT, 12 1/2 13 WOOL, 6 1/2

WILMINGTON MARKET, AUG. 12. (Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.)

BACON, 12 1/2 13 NAILS, 6 1/2

BEEF, 12 1/2 13 TURPENTINE, 6 1/2

BUTTER, 12 1/2 13 VIRGIN, 6 1/2

CORN, 12 1/2 13 HARD, 6 1/2

CANDLES, 12 1/2 13 ROSIN, 6 1/2

CHICKENS, 12 1/2 13 SALT, 6 1/2

COFFEE, 12 1/2 13 SUGAR, 6 1/2

CORN, 12 1/2 13 PEAS, 6 1/2

CANDLES, 12 1/2 13 PORK, 6 1/2

CHICKENS, 12 1/2 13 RICE, 6 1/2

EGGS, 12 1/2 13 SUGAR, 6 1/2

FEATHERS, 12 1/2 13 TALLOW, 6 1/2

FLAXSEED, 12 1/2 13 WOOL, 6 1/2

WHEAT, 12 1/2 13

WILMINGTON MARKET, AUG. 9. (Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.)

BACON, 12 1/2 13 NAILS, 6 1/2

BEEF, 12 1/2 13 TURPENTINE, 6 1/2

BUTTER, 12 1/2 13 VIRGIN, 6 1/2

CORN, 12 1/2 13 HARD, 6 1/2

CANDLES, 12 1/2 13 ROSIN, 6 1/2

CHICKENS, 12 1/2 13 SALT, 6 1/2

COFFEE, 12 1/2 13 SUGAR, 6 1/2

CORN, 12 1/2 13 PEAS, 6 1/2

CANDLES, 12 1/2 13 PORK, 6 1/2

CHICKENS, 12 1/2 13 RICE, 6 1/2

EGGS, 12 1/2 13 SUGAR, 6 1/2

FEATHERS, 12 1/2 13 TALLOW, 6 1/2

FLAXSEED, 12 1/2 13 WOOL, 6 1/2

WHEAT, 12 1/2 13

WILMINGTON MARKET, AUG. 7. (Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.)

BACON, 12 1/2 13 NAILS, 6 1/2

## NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

CHARTER OF SCHEDULE FOR MAIL TRAIN, On and after MONDAY the 4th day of August, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Greensboro', at.....2:00 A. M.

Arrive at Raleigh, at.....4:00

Leave Raleigh, at.....4:45

Arrive at Greensboro', at.....10:12



